

progressiva, osteopoikilosis, Leri's pleonosteosis, Paget's disease of bone, and certain other genetic disorders of the osseous skeleton); The Future in the Study of Heritable Disorders of Connective Tissue; and General Summary and Conclusions. Alkaptonuria now represents a separate chapter, as does the recently recognized disorder, homocystinuria, which probably has been frequently mistaken for the Marfan Syndrome in the past.

The extensive use of photographs and illustrations should greatly help clinicians in becoming more familiar with these diseases, as well as promote their more ready recognition. The extensive list of references (through part of 1965) makes this work a very good source book for those desiring recent information as well as for readers with historical interest in earlier publications. The index now includes over 14 pages (increased three fold from the previous edition) and greatly facilitates the localization of contained information.

The author notes in the preface that the book is especially addressed to the general practitioner, the internist and pediatrician because these physicians probably are in the best position to evaluate the patient with reference to his family background. All physicians could readily understand the descriptions and discussions, and thus profit from reading the book. The question might be reasonably raised as to whether the average clinician should spend his limited time studying these generally uncommon diseases. For this reason the book may well serve the practitioner best as a reference book and I know of no better source to consult regarding the inherited connective tissue disorders.

ROBERT S. SPARKES, M.D.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II (The Technical Services)—Medical Service in the Mediterranean and Minor Theaters—By Charles M. Wiltse, chief historian; Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 1965. 664 pages; for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$5.00.

It has been pointed out that much of history is written by history's winners and their accounts are usually cheerful reading. Winners minimize the mistakes inevitable in human enterprises and allot credit instead of sharing the blame. Such a record is this account of *Medical Service in the Mediterranean and Minor Theaters*. One is duly impressed by the enormity of the problem; the widespread operations; the diseases encountered and other bits of factual information of major concern to administrators. But one looks in vain for any recommendations for a system change which will prevent the myriads of operational and preparational errors (or lack of preparation) from occurring again.

To those of us who spent our time in this theatre from the invasion of North Africa, through Sicily, Italy, Southern France and Germany, very few of the problems concerning the working doctor are even mentioned let alone discussed. Many of the problems had been pointed out in civilian publications from experience gained in the Spanish Civil War and yet when the U.S. entered the war the training manual TM 8-108 was dated March 1924.

In time of war, it is the civilian who becomes the military doctor who bears the brunt of the actual medical care. While this volume is intended to be a history of the administrative problems of the medical department, it is disappointing to find little in the book with reference to the direct problems of the doctor.

ROY COHN, M.D.

VIRUSES INDUCING CANCER—Implications for Therapy—Edited by Walter J. Burdette, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Surgery and Associate Director, M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, The University of Texas, Houston, Texas. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1966. 498 pages, no price listed.

The implications of the possibility of a virus etiology of malignant disease in humans are so vast that intense interest is aroused on the basis of the demonstration of viruses as causative agents of neoplastic disease in animals. This book is based on a conference (unfortunately, the time and place are not stated) and contains the recent contributions of many of the most active virologists in the field of oncology, but does not include a discussion of chemotherapy or of surgery. As a consequence the language is largely that of the virologist. An adequate review is made of most subjects discussed. The implications for therapy stated in the subtitle are not for immediate application; however, physicians might obtain insight into developments of the future from reading selected chapters in this book. The surgeon might be interested in learning that preneoplastic lesions can be used to assay mammary tumors of mice. The immunologist and hematologist might consider the implications of the fact that congenitally infected chickens fail to develop antibodies to the avian leucosis viruses and consequently virus persists throughout the lifetime of the animal. Infection later in life, however, can be prevented by vaccination and serum treatment may modify the disease.

One of the more exciting discoveries in recent years has been that of Rubin who found that strains of Rous Sarcoma Virus are defective and will only produce mature virus particles with the aid of a helper virus. The resulting virus carries the protein coat, and consequently the antigenicity, of the specific helper. Melnick and Rapp have described hybrid infections with adenoviruses and a monkey virus (SV40) which also have profound implications on the use of live virus vaccines in man and the possibility of transmission of infections to human.

The book is well reproduced. The discussion for the conference is placed at the end of the book and gives the reader an opportunity to "listen in" on some of the questions the experts have on their colleagues' work.

STEPHEN J. SELIGMAN, M.D.

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IMMUNOPATHOLOGY—IV International Symposium, held at Monte Carlo (Principality of Monaco) February 1965. Sponsored by the World Health Organization, the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, and the National Foundation—Edited by Pierre Grabar, Paris, and Peter A. Miescher, New York. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, 1966. 467 pages, \$19.75.

The 31 papers in this text were presented at an International Congress in February of 1965. Although already one year out of date, this text represents the most recent developments in a rapidly burgeoning field. Papers are divided into five chapters: (1) research on tumor-specific antigens, (2) histo-compatibility antigens, (3) multiple myeloma and amyloidosis, (4) immunopathology of various organs and (5) mechanisms of immune vasculitis. There are extensive bibliographies for each paper, as well as discussions of each chapter. Any scientist involved in any one of these five areas of immunopathology will find this text a valuable addition to his library. To the practicing clinician or medical student the chapters on immunopathology of various organs and mechanisms of immune vasculitis provide valuable insight into clinical problems.

There are excellent papers dealing with the distinctions between viral and tumor-specific antigens. As is a fault